95,500,00

230,000.00

5,553,760,80

5,000,000,00

4,094,500.00

234,853.00

#### HOW "JOHN" IS SMUGGLED IN

Chinese "Actors" and "Students" Baffle New York Officials.

Almond-Eyed Pagans Sent Across to Havana, "Coached," and Then Loaded Off to the United States.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10 .- "Ways that are cark and tricks that are vain" distinguish the nimble Chinaman as strongly to-day as they did when Bret Harte recorded his startling discovery in graphic verse. In these days, however, or at least in New York, the Celestials never venture on such a vulgar and apparent deception as playing enchre with all the aces and bowers tucked up their sleeves. They have a bigger game on than that, and the manner in which they play it is well nigh beyond detection. The opponent at the present time is the United States government, as represented the officials of the customs service and special treasury agents, and the game is smuggling-not opium, although there is plenty of that, if all reports are to be believed, but individuals-Chinese laborers who are excluded under the provisions of the Geary act. So well are the Chinese playing the game that the provisions of the exclusion act against the entrance of the Celestials is practically nullified, for, in nine cases out of ten, those seeking admittance are able to pass the ordeal of rigid examinations and investigations. Collector Kilbreth, in looking over a lot of alleged merchants, students and actors, the other day, brought before him for a final disposition, said:

There is certainly fraud here," and yet after a most rigid examination, extending over half an hour, he was unable to shake the testimony of a single individual. Their credentials being seemingly correct they were all admitted. The same results attend every other case. The law, it seems, oes not go far enough to reach the alleged perjuries of the applicants, nor the investigations to prove them, and the documents in the possession of the childlike and bland heathen are unimpeachable in any court

ORGANIZED SMUGGLERS. According to the suspicion of the men most intimately associated with the Chinese cases, five or more important elements enter into the smuggling cases. The most important of these is a well-defined organization of smugglers, baving headquarters and agents, in Hong Kong, Vancouver, San Francisco, New Orleans, Havana and New York. The principal ports, however, are Havana and New York. The other features which make the scheme possible are the Freemasonry of the Chinese, kinship, money and a desire to circumvent the exclusion law of the Americane. It is to the case of the students and actors who enter country for the first time that the greatest interest is attached. These all come across the continent from the Pacific coast to New Orleans and thence to Havana. They have undoubtedly received some instruction on the way, but the finishing touches to their education are put on in Havana, where they remain sometimes a fmonth, sometimes longer. In Havana they are almost always placed with an almond-eyed lawyer, Young Sing, and when they reach New York they are invariably met by Young Luck, a cousin, or Lee Foy, his business partner. These three men have been openly denounced by the Chinese inspector at this port as smugglers. The examinations for applicants take Ward line steamers. They are extremely entertaining. The Chinese, to prove that they are not of the laboring classes, have permitted their finger nails to grow from the day on which they left their own country. They remain throughout the long investigation as silent and still as so many graven images. On one side, perhaps, is an alleged student, forty years old, and on the other an actor, who claims to be an acrobat, female impersonator, etc. They are generally asked in turn by Deputy Collector Gunner or Chief Clerk Dann, of the marine division of the custom house, or by the Chinese inspector, describe the route by which they reached the city from China. is now readily answered, but a few weeks ago it was a difficult question. They have evidently been enlightened in the meantime and now expect the question. When asked wby they have taken such a route to reach New York the merchants, students and actors claim either to have had business there or to have stopped en passant to see a brother, friend or for business. All the convergation is carried on through interpreters. The men give the numbers of the houses in which they stayed in Havana, possibly the number of days' duration of their trips. and are always handy with the names of those who will identify, or, if they be

ACCOMPLISHED LIARS. Nothing can transcend their calmness while answering these questions, and no amount of cross questioning can shake the testimony once given. The students do not aspire to study higher subjects. To study English is their excuse for coming here, be they fourteen or forty years old. Wing, Wan Hing & Co., a firm at No. 10 Mott street, have, within a week, become reeponsible for six such, while Quong Lung & Co., of the same neighbood, have agreed to provide for five. Within six weeks upward of thirty students have arrived here. Go to look for them to-morrow and twenty-five have disappeared or are found working in the Chinese restaurants or laundries. In the same length of time over twenty actors have reached New York, and since the first of the year we have had about seventy-five actors. There is but one Chinese theater in the city, presided over by Chu Foy and Chu She. Some of the actors appear on the stage for a day or two in the capacity of populace or "soldier," or among the "retinge of the man-

"students," provide for them in this coun-

A few days and most of them, too, have disappeared, and only the dozen performers in the regular troup are to be found on the boards.

Where the smuggling will end no one can tell, but at present the Chinese appear | in the following interesting table: to have the best of it. The smugglers, it is said, guarantee the safe delivery of every Chinese here for from \$100 to \$250. At the present time the rate is at the highest figure, for the investigation is very rigid. The system of communication kept up between New York and Havana is perfect, and if an unusual question be put to the applicants of to-day which they cannot answer, in two weeks' time every incoming Chinese can meet it calmly and smilingly, After reaching this country the Celestials work out the amount of money advanced. in certain instances by the smugglers here, and it is presumed that the latter add a good-sized sum to the amount by way of profit,

First Batch for Departation, SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 10 .- The first Chinamen to have their sentences of deportation under the Geary registration act executed, arrived in San Francisco from Los Angeles yesterday, and are now confined the county jail, where they will detained until Tuesday, when they will be sent back to the Celeskingdom on the steamer China. There are five Chinese in the batch.

News that these Chinese had arrived in the city, and would be placed on the steamer loaving Tuesday, created a sensation all through Chinatown here. The presidents of the Six Companies held a conference, yesterday afternoon, at the consulgeneral's office, and not a few dispatches passed between them and the Chinese legation at Washington. Those who profess to know what the local Chinese are about to do declare that the consul-general and the Six Companies are preparing a petition for suspension to send to President Cleveland. A dispatch from Sau Bernardino states that 300 Chinese cooks, waiters and other laborers quit work this morning by order of the Six Compa-nies. The Southern Hotel was forced to close for lack of help. The Chinese say they will return to China.

#### COSMOS AT CHICAGO TO-DAY

Leaders of All Religions of Earth Will Hold a Parliament.

Greatest Gathering of Its Kind Ever Contemplated-World's Fair Attendance and Appropriations.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WORLD'S FAIR GROUNDS, CHICAGO, Sept. 10 .- All great religious bodies will be represented and exploited the coming week in the hospitable halls of the Art Institute. This religious cosmos combines many congressee, and includes the great parliament of religious, which opens its sessions tomorrow and continues seventeen days. The parliament is, of course, the feature of the series. Its object, in the language of Mr. Bonney, who may be considered the chief patriarch of the cosmos church, and who, therefore, speaks ex cathedra, is to bring together the world's religions in an assembly "in which their common aims and common grounds of a union may be set forth and the marvelous religious progress of the nineteenth century be reviewed." The programme gives ample promise that this object will be effectively attained, for in the union meetings of the parliament, able ministers and laymen of all creeds will set forth the reasons for the faith that is within them. Buddhist priests from the Orient will mingle with Christian prelates, and mystic dualism of ancient famed Zoroaster will come into close contact with practical unitarianism of Channing, Emerson and Parker. Catholics, Protestants and members of the Greek Church will be equally welcome to the privileges of the platform, and for the time being sects will forget their differences and by their fraternization become a type of a church universal. Benides Christianity in all its denominational phases, the list of religions which will find a temporary home beneath the roof of the Art Building includes Brabminism, Mobammedanism, Buddhism, Taoism, Con-Incianism, Shiptoism, Judaism, Zoroaster-1sm and Theosophy, and in all lectures will be given by persons from far-off lands where they hold sway over the consciences of millions of men. This, in brief, is the scope of the parliament of religious around which center all the other meetings.

The programme for the entire series of congresses is a formidable document. Its pages containing the order of exercises number 160. Addresses of welcome will be by President C. C. Bonney, Rev. John Henry Barrows, Rev. Alexander McKenzie, D. D., Harlow N. Higinbothan, president World's Columbian Exposition, and others. Responses come from his Eminence James, Cardinal Gibbons; Most Rev. Archbishop Redwood, of New Zealand; Count Abernstorff, Berlin; Most Rev. Dionysius Latas, the Archbishop of Zante, Greece; Carl von Bergen, Ph. D., Sweden; Prof. C. M. Cha-karar, H. Pharmahata and P. C. Mozoomdar, of India; young Pang Ya, of China; Principal Grant, of Canada; Mrs. Laura Ormiston Chant, Bishop B. W. Arott; Khersedi Langran, of Bombay; and others. The session will open to-morrow.

Sunday comes to the White Cay like the first day of Lent after a season of social gayety. It was dull and unattractive today to the few thousand visitors who were seen in the buildings and on the highways of the picturesque park. The Plaisance resorts, as usual, drew three-fourths of the people who entered the gates and kept them there until the closing bour. Although there is no immediate prospect of a judicial order dissolving the Sunday opening injunction, the council of administration took no action in the line of providing for sacred music and preaching, nor is it likely that any effort will be made to make the exposition more attractive to the religiously or worldly inclined people on the few remaining Sundays left. Beginning tomorrow the Kansans will be here for a week and they will have for companions the citizens of Vermont, Maryland, Ohio, Colorado, the shoe and leather men, the army of rankay employes, the New Mexico citizens and the silverites from the West. The veterans will also celebrate with the republic of Costa Rica, the Keeley Institute gradnates and the Amateur Athletic Union. The States and Territory celebrating this week will be represented by their Governors. The exposition managers expect this week's attendance will exceed that of last week, which was 1,119,689, the bannerbearing record for the season. The attendance for the whole month of May was only 1,050,037.

The previous nine days of glorious September weather have brought 1,395,000 persons to the world's fair. The expectations for an average daily attendance of 150,000 have thus been more than realized, and 1,000,000 admissions a week hereafter will occasion no surprise among the exposition officials. Early in the week the prediction was made that Saturday would be the biggest day since Illinois had her celebration. The programme was an attractive one, but it drew better than was expected, 229,036 paid admissions being the record yesterday. The week just ended establishes a new standard, which Superintendent Tucker modestly calls the weekly million mark. With Chicago day coming and a calendar tilled with special celebrations, he is ready to wager small sums his judgment is correct. A comparison of the big days already past is shown

_	In the terrouting intercented amount	
9	May 1 (Opening day)	128.96
В	May 30 (Decoration day)	115.57
8	June 8 (Infanta day)	135,28
3	June 15 (German day)	165,06
	July 4 (United States day)	
9	July 20 (Swedish day)	
1	Aug. 12 (Bohemian day)	.151,97
۹	Aug. 15 (Rajab day)	.123,53
ā	Aug. 19 (British day)	
8	Aug 24 (thinois day)	
۰	Aug. 26 (Machinery day)	.168.03
8	bept, 2 (Roman Catholic day)	148.56
ı	Sept. 4 (New York day)	160.39
н	Sept. 6 (Wisconsin day)	
۰	Sept. 7 (Pennsylvania and Brazil day)	203.46
3	Sept. 8 (Cymrodorion day)	177.23
я	Sept. 9 (California, G. A. R., Utah, Sta	
	tionary Engineers, and Transportation	
	day)	999 09

day)......229,036 The total paid admissions up to date, excluding to-day, are distributed as fellows: Total for May ... 1,030,037 Sept. 6 (Wed'y) 175,409 Total for June . 2,675,113 Sept. 7 (Th'd'y) Total for July .... 2,761,263 Sept. 8 (Frid'y) Total for Aug ... 3,515,293 Sept. 9 (8't'd'y) 249,036 Sept. 1 (Friday). 125,778 Total week end-Sept. 2 (Set'd'y). 148,560 ing Sept. 9... 1,119,689 Sept. 3 (S'nd'y) 25,950 Sept. 4 (M'nd'y) 160,382 Grand total .. 11,326,673 Sept. 5 (T'ad'y).. 144,706

The financial report, better than anything else, shows the magnitude of the

World's Columbian Exposition. To secure and disburse such sums of money is a task that would have brought dismay to any other city than Chicago. The money has been expended with little friction and for the accomplishment of magnificent results. Even the jealous rivals of Chicago admit that. The moneys raised for purposes of the exposition, exclusive of the cost and value of exhibits, is as follows: By foreign governments ...... \$6,571,529.00 6.020,850.00

1,500,000,00 2,500,000.00 Souvenir coins..... Appropriation for bronze medals Appropriation for government board, 1892.

Appropriation for government board, 1893.

Appropriation for national commission, 1891.

Appropriation for national commission, 1891. 103,000.00 408,250.00 150,750.00

Appropriation for national com-City of Chicago ..... Six per cent debenture bonds .... Gate receipts to April 1..... 

the grounds this week.

Grand total......\$33,248,930.55 The Emergency Hospital yesterday received 150 cases for treatment, but only one was serious-that of an employe at the Marine cafe, who last night accidentally jammed his head through a swinging glass door. A delegation of forty members of the French Society of Civil Engineers, who arrived from Paris to-day to inspect the engineering features of the fair, will be eutertained by the French consul-general and the Western Society of Engineers on

#### A CALL TO ARMS

Irish Nationalist Denounce Gladstone and His Measure.

Manifesto Claiming It to Be Time for the Irish to Rise Up and Declare the Independence of Erin.

NEW YORK, Sept 10. - Considerable dissatisfaction has been evinced by the leading members of the Irish National League in America as to the provisions of Gladstons's home-rule bill, which was rejected on Friday by the House of Lords by the immense majority of 410 to 41. The members of the league say that the bill does not present the elements of finality and can only place the Irish nation in a worse position than at present. The executive of the Irish National League complains that the evicted tenants have been left uncared for, while the disfranchisement of twenty-three Irish seats under the bill, and while the land and police questions remain in the hands of the government, would seriously influence the power of the Irish members in the House of Commons. Immediately upon the rejection of the home-rule bill by the House of Lords, the executive of the Irish National League decided on issuing a manifesto to the Irish people in America, setting forth their views on the provisions of the rejected bill and their ideas as to the course which the National League should, adopt in the present crisis. The manifesto is as follows:

Irishmen and Friends of Ireland-When the home-rule proposals of Mr. Gladstone became known we addressed you, giving our opinion of the bill and warning Irishmen against the acceptance of its provisions. We had no faith then in the work of Mr. Gladstone. We looked on it as a chimerical something to lead the fool further, and we were sorry to see our own people playing the weaker part in the greatest farcial comedy of the age. The bill submitted to the House of Commons was practically worthless. The imposition on our country of the mutilated skeleton which was just rejected by the House of Lords would have been an outrage, and the seris who would accept it with thanks would merit the scorn of the nation. It was a sorry spectacle-Ireland, after her struggle of centuries, on her knees for a crime.

We have no hesitation in declaring that no more permicious influence has been at work than the influence of Mr. Gladstone in recent years. The spirit of Irish nationality was being steadily destroyed by this influence, fostered by a designing agency which prefers a West Briton to an Irishman. The people were daily becoming more and more West Britonized and erstwhile more English than the English. Let us hope that the spell has passed away and that our people will once more recognize that their place is not at the feet of England. In that event the House of Lords may not be an un-

You will now doubtless be told by the professional agitators that the rejection of the home-rule bill by the House of Lords is a mere temporary setback, that after Mr. Gladstone has passed two or three British measures, it will again be sent to the upper house, and that, then, on its defeat, the grand old man will go to the country and be swept back to power on a great tidal wave of popular indignation against the lords. These men will be simply playing you false. Mr. Gladstone, whether he appeals to the country this year or not, will, in the opinion of those thoroughly acquainted with the situation, be defeated at the polls, and the men who would still keep their hands in your pockets know this. On the home-rule question alone he is certain of defeat, but, by his shirking of the direct issue, by linking an unpopular local-option bill and other measures to home rule, he insures a sweeping majority for the Tories.

Do not for a moment imagine that the British people are willing to give home rule to the Irish Among the ardent followers of Mr. Gladstone. with the possible exception of John Morley there is not one whom it interests. Even Lord Roseberry admits that home rule is to him only a means projected to enable the Liberal party to escape the enactment of coercion laws, or the disfranchising of Ireland. Are you willing. therefore, to still play the part of dupes? It appears to us that the time has come when the Irish race, the world over, should be enlisted in one gigantic movement for the liberation of Ireland. It has the power to strike the chains from the mother land if it has only the will. A great convention of Irishmea from all countries, we think, should be called, and a plan for united action formulated and adopted. At such a

convention the example of the American patriots might be emulated, and a declaration of Ireland's independence given to the world. M. B. GANNON, Omaha, Neb., President Irish National League of America. J. P. SUTTON, Lincoln, Neb., Secretary. WILLIAM LYMAN, New York, Treasurer.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

Mr. Cleveland Is Awfully Sorry He Cannot Meet with the Old Boys.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 10 .- The arrangements for the twenty-fourth annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, to be held here Sept. 20 and 21, are about completed. President Cleveland has sent a letter regretting his inability to attend the reunion and expressing his "high appreciation of the honor extended," saying that it would have afforded him much pleasure to be present. Nothing has been heard from General Rosecrans, president of the society, but it is supposed he will be present. Among the other potables who are coming are Gens. H. W. Sloeum, J. M. Scotield, James D. Morgan of Illinois, and D. S. Stanley of New York. Gen. J. S. Fullerton will be the orator.

To cure nervousness your nerves must be fed by pure blood, Hood's Sarsaparilla makes pure blood. Take it now.

"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrun" Has been used over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, regu-lates the bowels, and is the best remeay for diarrhea, whether arising from teething or other causes. For sale by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. 25c a bottle.

Harvest Excursion-Pennsylvania Line. On Sept. 12 and Oct. 10 the Pennsylvania line will sell excursion tickets to the Northwest, West and Southwest at one fare plus \$2 for the round trin. Tickets good returning twenty days. For details apply to the nearest ticket agent or address W. F. Brunner, D P. A., Indi napolts.

WHEN aggravated by the injudicious use of ointments or lotions, skin diseases are still easily overcome with Green's Sulphur Soap. Nothing exerts such a wholesome and beautitying inhuence upon the complexion and entire cuticle. Sold by all drugg ats. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, black or brown,

# WARNING TO REPUBLICANS

When They Have Aided in Repeal ing the Sherman Silver Law

They Will Have Gone Far Enough, and Should Not Assist in an Attack on National Prosperity.

John Bussell Young, in New York Herald. The financial debate has lulled. The vote in the House is a presage to the vote in the Senste. The purchasing clause in the Sherman bill will be repealed. That out of the way and we shall have the war on the tariff.

There are incidents in recent political history which Republicans should view with cencern. Many of their leaders have been blazing the way for the Democracy. Forgetting that the vital issue is not merely an isolated clause about metal purchase, but the whole fabric of Republican financial legislation which has been steadily builded up since the days of Lincoln and Chase to the grandeur and the enduring strength of the Republic-ignoring the fact that we cannot snap a link without breaking the chain-these heretofore trusted leaders have been hurrying pellmell to clear the way for a Democratic advance along the whole Republican line. Discipline has been cast aside. Party traditions are despised. Every Democratic libel upon the integrity and patriotism of our brethtensified. An atmosphere of truculence and ruffianism has enfolded what should be a calm debate upon a question of finance. Republican councils are distracted by a sentiment of unrest.

Never since Napoleon's allies at Leipsio went over to his enemy and helped to whip him, have we had so extraordinary a phenomenon as the attitude of such leaderships as those of Mr. Halstead. the Tribune and Senator Quay. The President, because of these allies, holds the legislative power against every antagonism, and may work his will upon the whole body of Republican legislation since the war. They have surrendered one line-the others may be easily taken. He may now in detail work out those precious "reforms" vouchsafed to us in the platform at Chi-

The vote in the House shows the value of this assistance. On the Bland bill there were 110 Republicans in opposition and only 103 Democrats. And as to our present tinancial position upon silver, four-fifths of the Republicans supported the President.

His own party was equally divided. I have seen no expression of gratitude as to the eloquent lesson taught by these figures in any Democratic journal. On the contrary, I read lurid rhetoric as to tue glory of this "Democratic victory," and now the country is now at last saved by the "hero:sm of the Democracy." This is shrewd politics. The Democrats win along the line. If there he any odium in the Western States it will fall upon Republicans. We give the results of victory. We accept the consequences of defeat.

Republicans who hold the faith of their fathers—the faith of Lincoln, Grant and Garneld-have a right to ask how far this Leipsic leadership of Mr. Halstead and his companions will lead them. There is a faint hope that, having aided Mr. Cleveland with his "honest-money" pretense, the lines will be reformed. I do not indulge this Illusion. History has too many illustrations of the contagious nature of desertion. In my own State of Penns Ivania, at the recent Republican State convention, it was with difficulty that a resolution indorsing the proposition to repeal the tax on State banks and thus revive the beautiful "shinplaster" reform, was kept out of the platform. And the platform in its entirely is a timid, filmsy, hesitating document which no Republican can read with acceptance or satisfaction. Our friends forget that in politice, as in other phases of life, an alliance is apt to become a dalliance. This dalliance with Clevelandism even under the eyes of as severe a duenna as Senator Quay has already done Republicanism infinite harm. When we abandon one article of faith the creed is apt to fall. HOW IT BEGAN.

This business began with a sudden, inexplicable mania, which filled the air and frightened the people in regard to the Sherman bill. It came like one of those frenzied, death-dealing "blizzards" which have become so frequent in later years. It was a panic. Republicans lost their heads. They could not pause to remember that Senator Sherman himself proposed its repeal a year ago and the Democrats would not give him a hearing. No; pante was in the air and they could not defend themselves. Steady-headed observers as w that the proposed "repeal" as a remedy for the business troubles would be about as offective as scratching the back of a patient to cure typhoid fever. However, there were troubles. The country was swept with disaster. It was Democratic policy to blame it on the Republicans. Taking a cue from the London Times, the cry was raised that the fault was alone in silver. And since then we have had the strange, humiliating experience of a canvass, looking towards a simple method of financial expediency, conducted with bitterness and

governed by the necessities of English finance. While Republicans regarded the Sherman bill as a makeshift that might as well be out of the way, they saw that during its existence the country had attained the highest water mark of material prosperity. Under the firm and intelligent administration of Mr. Harrison it had not interfered with the public welfare. While prosperity under Harrison kept its bounding pace in spite of the Sherman bill, disaster has grown and multiplied even with the assurance of repeal. All that can be said against the bill has been discounted for months, and rain reigns. That Republicans should profess to believe that our disasters came slone from this measure, that they should be willing to break their ranks to hew wood and carry water for their Democratic enemies, who compass Republican destruc-

tion, is the strangest freak I have seen in the history of American politics. If Republicans had been true to themselves, true to the piedges and arguments of their canvass for the presidency, they could have found a ready explanation of the causes of these disasters. Study in their entirety the unbely alliances which elected Mr. Cleveland and see if there should be any wonder that they should awaken universal alarm. Mr. Cleveland is, let it be granted, an eminent and patriotic man. But outside of the realms of kindergarten rhetorie we find no assurance that an official is stronger or nobler than his party. On the contrary, as we saw under Tyler and Johnson, the President must either go arm in arm with his party or go down under its feet.

UNPROFITABLE ALLIANCES. Study these alliances, and ask whether any administration, so conceived and born, could excite other than feelings of distrust, Take at the outset, the alliance with the spirit of misrule which now sways the South-Commonwealths held by electoral minorities-and all because of that despicable election cry of "force bill," that flarrison must be defeated, else every Southern white woman "would be compelled to marry a negro." Consider those extraordinary Western alliances, dividing electoral votes with people now depounced in the Cleveland organs as "cranks" and "silver knaves." Examine the alliance with Anarchists, as in litiuois, where a sovereign State was given over to Altgeld and the assassins as a price of the electoral vote for Cleveland. Dwell upon the alliance with Tammany-an alliance with erime-with a political system under which judges pay thousands of dollars for seats; a system which represents whatever is revolting to the high, patriotic, American sentiment. And when we add the alliance with Wall street, which dictated a corporation Cabinet and an auti-American policy as to Hawaii and the Chinese, we can understand the solicitude which bas swollen

There are other reasons deeper than polisics. To the distrust of the country over the advent of a sinister administration we must add the strange financial conditions which had brought calamity to other lands. Take at the outset the fiscal troubles in the Argentine Republic. According to the last figures attainable we find that three or four years ago the total value of property in that country was about twenty-five hundred millions in gold. Upon this a debt

was contracted of more than twenty-one

hundred millions in currency. Even the

credit of the apoient house of Baring could not stand the pressure. It strove to save the Argentine and went to the wall. The effort to rescue the Barings taxed the resources of the Bank of England and the Bank of France, and forced a return of our securities and consequent drain upon our resources. Here was the first strain upon our credit. It was met by the firmness and wisdom of President Harrison and did no

barm. Hard upon the Argentine misfortune came the financial cyclone in Australia, about which little has been said, but which as a financial catastrophe to England and a menace to our oredit was as serious as the Argentine trouble. The Australians had been living upon kites-in the air-the country teeming with "values;" business on a false, feverish basis. The collapse came. Bauks of issue in Melbourne alone, with capital to the amount of \$300,000,000, were crushed and England again summoned to prevent universal bankrupter. This was likewise a summons to the United States. We hore our part, to our added

financial distress. Above the Argentine and the Australian troubles came our own heedlessness and waste. Take the figures as I read them in the printed records of Congress. The national wealth has increased since 1880 not quite 60 per cent. and the funded debts of railways have advanced 129 per cent. The loans and overdrafts of national banks bave increased from \$994,000,000 to \$2,171,-000,000, while those of other banks have advanced from \$578,000,000 to \$1,189,000,000. In the matter of mortgages the censue, embracing the whole country, shows that in 1880 the figures were \$2,500-000,000. In 1839 the returns from twentyone State, and these include Texas, Obio and Califordia, indicate that our mortgage debts were \$4,547,000,000, meaning a grand aggregate of at least \$6,000,000,000. Thus while the total net private indebtedness of the American people in 1:80 was \$6,750,000,-000, in September, 1892—a period of twelve years-it had risen to \$19,700,000,000 an increse at an average of more than \$1,000,000,-000 a year.

LOCATING THE GREAT CRIMES. . We can partially understand how this debt attained its present bewildering figure when we look into our railway systems and note the criminal methods which have prevailed ever since the spirit of unbanged scoundrelism broke into Erie, looted its treasury and loaded it with debt. No chapters in the history of crime are more instructive than those which tell of railway management, and which show us how it is possible that the railway properties of the country should rest under the burden of \$5,000,000,000 of liabilities-a burden 85 per cent. more than their assets. About this many fierce things could be written. The colossal crimes of this cen-

tury will be found in railway management, in such a catastrophe, for instance, as the bankruptcy of the Northern Pacific. Here is a corporation endowed by Congress with an empire as large as New England, and yet in the hands of the receivers. Take the Richmond Terminals and the drastic scaling down of values and confiscation of property imposed as a prelude to reorganization. Take the Erie-suffering from the effects of the looting of other days-a crime which stands with all its consequences and without expiation. Take the Readingdeliberately thrown into bankruptey because its management hesitated to acknowledge the "rights" of a rival railway to the ownership of New England. These, as I have said, are colossal crimes, one staggering upon the heels of the other, to the ruin of our commercial and financial peace. If Republicans had been firm and believed in themselves; if they had not been stampeded by the semi-felonious ery of 'honest money," as much of a pretense as the ory against the "force bill," they would have seen that the cause of our troubles lies deeper than the Sherman bill. They would not have weakened their power to preserve the legislation bequeathed to them by Lincoln and the fathers-a legislation which has assured the Nation's prosperity. They would not have blazed the way to an attack upon the banks which is impending, the overthrow of the tariff which they have surrendered the power to save, the revival of the income tax. They will see that this Repubhe can only hold its greatness by keeping to the lines wherein greatness was attained. They will realize, I hope, before it is too late, that there can be no permanent security upon any theory of alliance with the party in power and the incongruous elements it represents. They will find, as many of them did when they wandered after Andrew Johnson with his panaces of the Constitution, and Horace Greeley with his treacle and moonshine policy toward the South, that nothing is to be gained by abandening the faith of Lincoln and Seward and clustering under the standard of Voorhees and Cleveland.

A SUSPICIOUS CONVERSION.

Religion and Democracy Do Not Gener-

ally Go Hand in Hand.

LAMBERTVILLE, N. J., Aug. 10.-It is not often that politicians ofter prayer to God that he may be successful. This place, however, has a man who has done this. There is a lively fight for the postmastership and there are fifteen men in the field who would like to serve the government for the amount which is paid for looking after the local mails. Among these is Samuel Moore. Samuel had been a Republican from his first vote. Last fail he decided he had been doing wrong and changed his politics. Whether he had a premonition of the result or not he does not inform the people. He thinks his change influenced many others to vote for the successful candidates, and on this ground he bases his claim for the postmastership. In a recent letter to President Cleveland, in which he states his change of political attiliation, he tells the chief magistrate that he would make a good postmaster, and that for weeks he has been offering up prayers nightly for the health of the President, and that God might guine the President in his acts, and that Mr. Cleveland might be inspired to appoint the writer. So aure is he that his prayers will be answered that he is making preparations to assume charge of the office.

Corbett's Uncle Found a Watery Grave. JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Sept. 10.—The body of a man named Corbett was found in the river at Osage City to-day. He came down the river some days ago in a covered fiat boat and said he had come from the head waters of the Missonri and was on his way to Chicago. He said he was an uncle of James Corbett, the pugilist.

## The Inducement

The inducement to put adulterated preparations on the market lies in the fact that a large part of the purchasing public is always ready to accept the cheapest that can be had, without thinking that the quality of the article must be cheapened in proportion to the reduction in the price demanded. Housewives can better afford to



For they are pure and reliable flavors.

FOR TRADE. OR TRADE-A CLEAR 130 IN KANSAS, worth \$1,600, for merchandese. State fully what you have in first letter. C. W. MOSHER, 1517 N. Empo ave., Wichita, Kan.

FOR SALF-MISCELLANEOUS. FOR SALE-LARGE SAFE. SUITE OF 4 TO fine office rooms to let, near postoffice. A. B.

FOR RENT. FOR RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS. 170 North

### A Perfect Cure

Mr. Joel H. Austin is a man very highly es teemed by all who know him. He is now pension attorney at Goshen, Ind., and was for 20 years a Baptist missionary minister. He says: "I suffered years

with swelling of my limbs, at times very painful, especially at night. I could not sleep. I have taken six bettles of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and for weeks there has not been any swelling of my feet and limbs-I have also suffered for years with eatarrh in the head, which was working down into my

lungs. Since trying Hood's Sarsaparilla the pain in my head has stopped and I am positive

of a periect cure." Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and effectively, on the liver and bowels. 25c.

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### Flanner & Buchanan FUNERAL DIRECTORS.

We have removed to new and commodious quarters. Perfect privacy and convenience assured. Chapel and Morgue in charge of lady attendant. 172 North Illinois Street.

COOLEY-George B., at his residence, 426 Ash street, Saturday, the 9th, aged fifty-three years. Funeral Tuesday, at 10 a. m. Services at house. Burial private. SOCIETY NOTICE

MASONIC-SPECIAL MEET Masons (Chappool Longe, No. 23, F. and A. Masons (Chappool Block) this (Monday) evening, at 7 to o'clock, sharp, for work in the first degree. Visitors welcome.

WILL E. ENGLISH, W. M. H. S. BEISSENHERZ, Scoretary. OST - LADIES' EMBROIDERED CAPES

(black) between Alijsonville and Fair Ground,

ASONIC-SPECIAL MEETING OF CENTER

Sunday night, -ept. 10. Finder leave at Grand Opera House office. Reward. WANTED-MISCELLANEOUS WANTED-WE WANT MEN WHO ARE ALroady traveling salesmen to sell our super or OHIO OIL and GREASE CO., Cleveland. O. WANTEL-FAITHFUL MAN TO TRAVEL

W Stlary \$180, with expenses, and position per-manent if smite L Inclose reference and self-addressed stimped envelope. THE NATIONAL, 315 Or aha Building, Chicago. WANTED - DRESSMAK AND SEAM VV stresses, and ladies in general, to remember that all ladies that enter their names as scholars in the De Lamorton Dress Cutting School before Mon-day night, sept. 11, that they will get the full \$100 course of lessons, system, instruction book, diploma framed and our Fastion Magazine for one year all for \$5. This is the last chance to get it at \$5, as it raises to \$10 on the 1 th of September. Call or send your name at once to 78 2 North Illino's street, In-diapapolis, Ind. Do not be humburged any longer,

We will teach you to out strictly seamless Princess WANTED-SALESMES. WANTED-SALESMEN-TO SELL GOODS TO merchants by sample: \$100 a mouth for work-ers: samples and case furnished free; inclose stamp. MODEL MFG. CO., South Bend, Ind. AUCTION SALE.

MADAME O. H. DE LAMORTON, Paris, France.

A UCTION-AUCTION SALE OF FINE UP.
A light plans, furniture, carpets, etc. We will sell on friesday morning, September 12, at 9 o'clock, at No. 143 Vagaila avenue (ap tairs), these laguat valuat parlo; suites with plans covering, three choice marile top bedroom suites, one fine cherry be and, walnut hat rack, one walnut secretary, silk plush rocker and easy chairs, it so so lables, will ow and walnut stands and tables, walnut extension table tweive feet long, mo nette, brussels and intable twelve leet long, mo mette, brussels and ingrain carpets, couble loange, bed springs, mattreeses and be iding, large "Jewel" range, portions
on the court is, extra choice oleographs, pictures
and engravings; rugs, one complete et of Chambers' chryclopedia, one full set of Encyclopedia
Britannica, pasoline stove, music box, one piuse unhoistered sleigh, harness, beas and tobe, chandeller,
force pump, gas bath tab heater and a great many
other printers, also at 11 o'clock one chandeller. other articles; also, at 11 o'clock, one ebony apright Fischer piane. This furniture is all of the finest quanty and latest style, and must postive v be sold to the highest blader. GUSTIN & MCCURDY,

FINANCIAL.

TOANS-MONEY ON MORTGAGES. C. F. SAYLES, 75 East Market street. MONEY TO LOAN-6 PER CENT. HORACE MCKAY, Room 11, Talbott & New's Block. TOANS-MONEY ON WATCHES, DIAMONDS L jewelry, without publicity, CITY LOAN OF FICE, 57 West Washington street. T OANS-SUMS OF \$100 TO \$100,000.

C. E. COFFIN & CO., 90 East Market street. MONEY TO LOAN ON FIRST MORTGAGE— Bonds, Consumers' Gas Tru t Stock and Com-mercial Paper, bought and sold. W. H. HOBBS, 70 East Market street. MONEY TO LOAN ON FARMS AT THE LOW-est market rate; privileges for payment before due. We also buy municipal bonds. THOS, C.

ANNOUNCE STENIS. A NNOUNCEMENT-OLD HATS AND RUBBER of wired by WM. DEPUY. 47 Massachusetts av A NOUNCEMENT-MRS. M. C. THAYER, 376 North Illinois street, treats all diseases with Mag-netic (not electric) Shields. Chronic cases treated at

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